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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2011-32

Ipconazole

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has granted conditional registration to technical grade ipconazole and three end-use products for use in Canada on barley, corn, oats, rye, triticale and wheat. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the product labels of Vortex FL Seed Treatment Fungicide, Rancona 3.8 FS Fungicide and Rancona Apex fungicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 29174, 29175 and 29176, respectively.

The evaluation of these ipconazole applications indicated that the end-use products have merit and value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the proposed uses are acceptable. Details regarding these registrations can be found in Evaluation Report ERC2011-04, *Ipconazole*, posted to the Health Canada website on 14 July 2011.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

In addition, the PMRA is proposing to establish import MRLs for ipconazole on dried shelled peas and beans and peanuts to permit the import and sale of food containing such residues. The PMRA has determined the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported commodities when ipconazole is used according to label directions in the exporting country. The Agency has also determined that such residues will not be a concern to human health. Details regarding the proposed import MRLs can also be found in ERC2011-04.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for ipconazole is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). ERC2011-04 includes information regarding the proposed MRLs in Section 3.5.4. Supporting field trial residue data are provided in Appendix I, Table 11 of the Evaluation Report.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs for ipconazole in Canada in or on food are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Ipconazole

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Ipconazole	2-[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]-5-(1-methylethyl)-1-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)cyclopentanol	0.01	Dried shelled pea and bean, except soybean (Crop Subgroup 6C); cereal grains (Crop Group 15, except rice); dry soybeans; peanuts

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

A complete list of all pesticide MRLs established in Canada can be found on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

International Situation and Trade Implications

The proposed MRLs for ipconazole in Canada are the same as corresponding tolerances established in the United States (tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide). Currently, Codex MRLs[1] are not listed for ipconazole in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food webpage.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for ipconazole up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs for ipconazole and posting a corresponding Established Maximum Residue Limit document in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.